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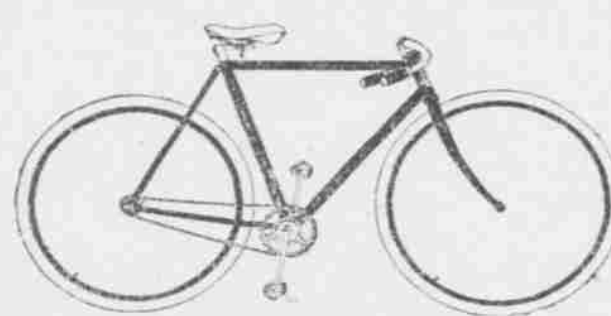
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## Lodge Le Progres Meets in the Big Temple.

### OPENS WITH A BANQUET

Some Brilliant Speeches Made.  
Paul Neumann as Toastmaster.  
Unity First Sentiment.

Lodge Le Progres, of the Mystic Tie, installed itself at the Masonic Temple last evening by giving a grand banquet with about 150 covers. Guests included members of Hawaiian and Pacific lodges and brethren from abroad. Le Progres is the oldest lodge here. Its master, Mr. C. M. White, announced as toastmaster Mr. Paul Neumann.

Mr. Neumann said that he had tried to excuse himself from the pleasant task assigned, but had consented to act on account of his aloha for le Progres. He did not like this thing of being made toastmaster, because he was compelled to speak on topics not chosen by himself. Mr. Neumann wished le Progres prosperity and good social times in the new home. After a number of laughter provoking references, the toastmaster called upon E. I. Spalding to give the address of welcome to le Progres.

Mr. Spalding said he was more than happy to have the pleasure of welcoming the veteran lodge to the local temple. Ancient brethren were glad to meet in hills and vales. Now pretentious edifices are required. It is fitting to celebrate the advent of le Progres to the new temple. The hope is that it will be happy and prosperous. Social relations have existed between Hawaiian and le Progres. All congratulate le Progres on her prosperous condition, swelling membership and bright prospects. All should be careful to maintain the high standard of membership, to the end that the friendly glow of the order in Hawaii may be undiminished.

Unity—Clarence M. White, master of le Progres. The speaker opened with a bit of pretty imagery applicable to the allegiance of the three Masonic lodges in Honolulu. He described these streams, having widely different sources but coming finally to a confluence with one volume and one strength. There are here three Masonic streams centered in this temple, with headquarters variously in Scotland, France and California. All are now banded in work for the general welfare, with no friction, with no rivalry, save the rivalry of unity. The speaker said it would be the proudest recollection of his career as a Mason that this union was effected while he was at the head of le Progres, when the great step in unity was made. Mr. White called on all to rise and closed with this sentiment: "May brotherly love prevail and every moral and social virtue cement us." There were responses of "Amen" and "So mote it be."

Masonry Past and Present in the Hawaiian Islands—E. P. Dole. As to the present all can judge by the unity and the good feeling shown at this gathering. A great part of life is the happiness we get out of it, but not altogether the joy of such occasions as the present. Our order is a great influence and power for good. This order is founded in something better than King Solomon's Temple. It has grown from the kindly and just feelings in human hearts. The social problems of today are many. The ministers tell they can be solved through the church. But there is a quiet, secret power. It is in Masonry. There are 75,000 of the brethren in the United States sworn to aid in the propagation of principles of human brotherhood, based on the teachings of Christ. There are other orders working along the same lines. These thoughts and these works are Masonry of today and Masonry of the future.

Masons that are Gone, but Not Forgotten—John A. Hassinger. Let us look back to the days when Masonry, the handmaiden of religion, set her searchlight in the Islands. That was in 1843, when le Progres was instituted by ship captains and others. Then came Hawaiian Lodge in May, 1852. Le Progres, which had lapsed soon after 1852, revived again. In 1895 Pacific was organized. Now the order stands here firmly wed with goodly numbers for truth, charity and love of fellowmen. All of the original membership has passed away and many of the men of later days have gone. Some of these are buried in foreign lands. Some of the best remembered are Meer, Davis, Irving, Cody, Macfarlane, Kamehameha IV, A. J. Cartwright, Kalakaua, John O. Dominis, Willey and others. Of all it may be said—Gone, but not forgotten.

Objects and Influence of Masonry—C. B. Ripley. At Paris in 1900 there is

to be held a religious conference. Its objects are to proclaim religious freedom, to reaffirm the educational uses of religion, to seek the fraternal union of all men, to set against fanaticism to proclaim the equality of the sexes. These may be said to be the identical objects of Masonry. While Masonry may not be declared to be religion, it is religious. Every candidate must be a believer in the Supreme Being and there are prayers in the lodge meetings. Masonry has always stood for religious liberty. Masonry has as an object the inculcation of benevolence. The influence of Masonry is well shown in the progress of human progress and kindness. Leaders of men in battles for liberty have been Masons—Simon Bolivar, Marcos Bozaris, Garcia—all Masons. Many Masons have been met here during the past few weeks bound on a most laudable mission. We see at the head of the government of the United States a Mason. We recall Washington, the Mason. Masons have led the army. We see Masons in pulpits. Masonry extends a great power in the United States. In Spain it is almost exterminated. One is an enlightened land, the other one of ignorance, intolerance and bigotry. The influence of Masonry is apparent because it is founded on the eternal race of truth and is for the highest good of man and nation.

Higher Masonry—Brother Robertson of San Francisco. The visitor paid a high tribute to the Masons of Honolulu. As inspector he had been asked some years ago to come to the Islands on a Masonic mission, but was unable to do so. He finds that a year from now he will be able to come if needed and if he can be of any service. His heart had been won by the local Masons. The speaker told of his arrival in San Francisco thirty years ago. He became a school teacher and now faced a number of his old pupils. He told of one who was asked to spell guerrilla and wanted to know if there was meant a southern man or a monkey. Mr. Robertson said he was grateful for the courtesy shown him by Honolulu Masons and that he was particularly glad to meet Paul Neumann after hearing so much of the gentleman. Mr. Robertson spoke of the certainty of annexation and said those who were opposed to it would not find it so bitter a pill as he—a Southerner—swallowed years ago. There was applause for the statement that all was unity now with the people of the United States.

Mr. Neumann led up to the sentiment, The Prosperity of the Islands, by referring to Mr. B. F. Dillingham as the Colossus of Roads. Mr. Dillingham responded briefly in his usual earnest and sanguine style, the while speaking of Masonry and its lessons. Mr. Neumann spoke eloquently of the solid union now to be observed in the United States, as well as the relations existing between the United States and the mother country.

"There are Others"—N. E. Gedge, Pacific Lodge. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Spalding were endorsed and seconded. Mr. Gedge was convinced that the new union would further the interest of all. It will be seen how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together—in unity and cherishing the principle that the glory of one is the glory of all.

Visitor Robertson, who was in forty battles of the civil war, arose again to say that "Yankee Doodle" was now "Dixie Doodle" and that the country would be incomplete without Hawaii. The toastmaster called on Brother Bulea, of New Jersey, to offer something for the good of the order. The visitor presented a kindly message from his state and complimented the Masons of Honolulu on their temple and work and hoped for a Grand Lodge of Hawaii.

Worshipful Master Little, of Hawaiian 21, was pleased to welcome Lodge Le Progres to the temple. He hoped that all would co-operate in assisting the new members of the house family. The Eastern Star, (The Ladies), John Phillips told an amusing anecdote. The speaker admitted that he was late, but that his sentiments were sound nevertheless. This meeting of the three lodges marks the fruition of the long-cherished hopes of many Masons.

Mr. White announced that the formal program was at an end, when Mr. Phillips proposed the health of Paul Neumann, who replied with witty remarks. This closed the evening.

### Dowsett Estate Receiver.

Upon the application of all the heirs in the country Judge Stanley yesterday appointed J. M. Dowsett temporary receiver of the estate of the late Jas. I. Dowsett. S. M. Ballou appeared for the petitioners for the appointment. According to the returns the estate is valued at something like \$370,000. The annual income from this estate is something like \$50,000 a year. The action of appointing a receiver is made necessary by the business interests of the estate.

### UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.

For one week, L. B. Kerr offers sheetings, table linen, pillow casings, napkins, dress goods, ribbon, lace, embroideries and millinery at one-half the cost price. Not only this but the whole stock goes at half price.

## INCOME TAX LOST

Senate Votes Down the Proposition of the House.

### SCHEDULE E REMAINS IN FORCE

After Discussion House Passes Appropriation for Honolulu Sewerage System.

### SENATE.

One hundred-thirteenth day, June 27.

The objections of the House to the section of the cable bill providing that the cable shall land "at or near Honolulu," which objection was expressed by an amendment striking out that provision so as to permit the landing of the cable at any point on the Hawaiian Islands, has been met by a recommendation of a conference committee, which permitted the amendment to stand and further amended the section by providing that the terminus shall be at Honolulu. It was contended by the Senate portion of the committee that the terminus should be at the capital city. The report of the committee was adopted.

The Minister of the Interior informed the Senate that the President had signed four bills; an act relating to the construction of railways providing against the building of wharves, piers and jetties by private persons over tide water, the cemetery act, the bill to permit the manufacture and sale of wine from Hawaiian grown grapes, and the bill regulating the opening of streets through private lands in the Kona district of Oahu.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment raising the license of one dollar on milk as fixed by the Senate to \$2.50.

The Judiciary Committee reported that the Conference Committee recommended that the Senate recede from its position making actions of tort triable in the first circuit court, as well as in the circuits in which they arise, and that the Senate concur in the House amendment making such actions triable only in the circuit in which they arise. The report was adopted. The chief objection to the limiting such actions to their own circuits was that in some circuits such actions might arise by plantations against a man and a jury could not be secured except largely of men in the employ of the plantations.

The Hilo railway bill passed third reading with an amendment that the form of tender for cars must first be approved by the Minister of the Interior.

The Income Tax bill came up with the reports of the special committee. Senator Brown attacked the bill on the ground of its constitutionality. He quoted the constitutional provision that each member of society shall pay his proportionate share of taxation. The Legislature had exempted certain charitable and other institutions and thus imposed on the rest of the community a tax greater in its proportion than it otherwise would be. The constitution exempted no body of men by law, therefore, the Senator said, the Income Law, if passed, would be thrown out by the Supreme Court, as was the last one. Senator Brown said also that he believed the present Legislature should not pass an income tax but should await the report of the Special Commissioners authorized to devise some equitable method of taxation.

Senator Baldwin said that he believed that both the proposed Income Tax bill and Schedule E should not be defeated. Much as he disliked Schedule E and its workings he believed the Government should be given some definite source of revenue from taxation. He objected to Schedule E. The Minister of Finance had reported an increase in the taxes of the 1897 over the 1895 period of \$89,000. There was reported an increase of \$6,000,000 in taxable property which would make up \$50,000 of the increase. The increase in cane valuations alone should be \$40,000 or \$50,000. He believed that Schedule E was inequitable. He was in favor of an income tax. There were peculiar conditions why an income tax should be passed. A large portion of the money made was sent abroad, many people who make their money here were absentee residents, the bulk of the products were sent abroad and in many cases the returns were made payable in New York or London. The Senator cited instances where an income tax taken in addition to a property tax might be double taxation.

Senator McCandless believed that a graduated tax would be an equitable one. He agreed with Senator Baldwin that the Income Tax and Schedule E should not both be defeated.

Senator Kepoikal favored the In-

come Tax. Senator Hocking read a transcript from the House records on the action on the passage of the bill at third reading by that body. He favored the Income Tax.

At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

At the afternoon session Senator Brown said the defeat of Schedule E would make no difference to the final returns from taxation. He held that if he paid an income tax and another tax on cash on hand it was double taxation and would be declared unconstitutional. The Senator still contended that the bill passed the House contrary to constitutional provision.

Senator Holstein asked what the result would be if Schedule E were repealed, the Income Tax were passed and then declared unconstitutional. He said he would favor both and let them go before a commission who should examine both schemes and report on something feasible.

Senator Baldwin replied to Senator Brown's argument on whether or not the bill passed the House. He said he had no fear of its unconstitutionality.

The motion of Senator Brown to adopt that portion of the majority report which recommended laying the Income Tax bill on the table resulted in a tie vote, Senators Brown, Kauhana, Lee, Wilcox, Lyman and Holstein voting to adopt and Senators Baldwin, Wright, Hocking, Kepoikal, Schmidt and McCandless voting not to adopt. President Wilder voted to adopt.

The motion to lay the bill on the table repealing Schedule E prevailed, Senators Baldwin, Wright, Hocking, Kepoikal, Schmidt, McCandless, Holstein and Kauhana voting in favor and Senators Brown, Rice, Wilcox and Lyman voting in the negative.

The bill providing that all laymen shall pay a fee of fifty cents for examining the books in the Registry of Conveyances was received from the printers and went to the Judiciary Committee.

At 2:55 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

The opening business of yesterday's session was the reading of amendments to Senate bills 4 and 5, not concurred in by the Senate. At nearly every item there were cries of "ku-e" from the members.

Representative Loebenstein arose at the completion of the reading of the amendments to Senate Bill 4 and moved that the House do not concur. The Senate had thrown out items in the bill that the House had carefully considered for days and days. The Senate spent two hours at the most on the bill. Representative Robertson moved that a special committee be appointed to confer with the Senate committee on the items non-concurred in.

Minister Damon stated that he knew from members of the Senate and the Executive that the bill had been placed in its present shape so as to obtain a conference with the House Committee. He suggested the appointment of a special committee.

Representative Gear said he was surprised at the action of the Senate. He knew from some of the members that the sole reason for non-concurrence in some of the items had been the fact that there was no information forthcoming in regard to these. It was the object to let the House do the work.

The following special committees were announced by the Speaker to confer with Senate Committees on the appropriation bills:

On Senate Bill 4—Representatives Robertson, Pogue and Achi.

On Senate Bill 5—Representatives Gear, Atkinson and Isenberg.

Representative Robertson reported for the Joint Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House on Senate amendments to House substitute to Senate bill 27, relating to the jurisdiction of the Circuit court of the First Circuit. The Senate had receded from its amendments and recommended passage of the bill as passed by the House. The report was adopted.

Second reading of the Loan Bill. Various changes were made.

A recess was taken at 12 m.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

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